

EXTRA. 2 O'CLOCK.

STILL PROBING.

Grand Jurors Continue Their Inquiry Into the Tunnel Disaster.

Experts Tell the Aldermen How the Tunnel Can be Lighted.

It Can Be Ventilated--Incandescent Lamps Will Do the Rest.

East-Siders Protest Against Burning Soft Coal in the Engines.

The Grand Jury this morning resumed its investigation into the cause of the terrible collision in the Fourth Avenue Tunnel the morning of Feb. 20, last, by which Helen T. Supple and five others lost their lives.

When the jury adjourned yesterday it was until 10 o'clock this morning, but at that hour none of the jury had arrived, and only a few of the subpoenaed witnesses.

Among the latter were Policemen Frederick G. Carson, who was the first outsider at the scene of the collision; Engineer Fowler, Fireman Wellington and Conductor Hutchinson, of the New Haven local that crashed into the "shop" train, and Fireman Sullivan of Hook and Ladder Company No. 13, who was one of the first to arrive at the scene.

So far, it is said, about a dozen witnesses have been examined by the Grand Jury. Most of these were also witnesses at the Coroner's inquest, and it is believed that no new facts pertaining to the collision or its causes have been elicited by them.

Some of the witnesses examined yesterday were present to-day in case the Grand Jurors think it necessary to recall them.

It is thought that the investigation will continue through the week, as only a part of each day is to be devoted to it by the Grand Jury, in order that the regular business may not be entirely interrupted.

It was nearly 11 o'clock when the jurors had arrived, and the investigation was resumed. At that time the only railroad official who had arrived were Secretary Bishop, Treasurer Squire and Assistant Division Superintendent Schofield, of the New Haven road, and General Manager C. H. Platt, of the Grand Central Station.

None of the leading officials or directors of the New Haven road had been sworn by the Grand Jury to noon to-day, but it was thought that Secretary Bishop and Treasurer Squire would be called first.

The presence in the Grand Jury room this morning of "shops" of the individual who fired the New Haven car stores at the Grand Central Depot, gave rise to the belief that the jury would pay special attention to the car stove feature of the terrible disaster.

Coroner Levy held another consultation with District Attorney Nicolli this morning, just before the latter entered the jury-room at 11.15 o'clock.

Mr. Nicolli is being assisted during the investigation by Deputy Assistant District Attorney P. W. Hough, who looked after the interests of the office at the Coroner's inquest.

EXPERTS ASK LIGHT IN VENTILATION.

Expert testimony, not furnished by the New York Central Railroad Company, but of an unbiased character, has been given before the Aldermanic Committee on Railroads during its consideration of the proposed ordinance requiring the lighting of the Fourth Avenue Tunnel.

Such testimony upholds the contention that the tunnel could be lighted by incandescent lamps, and that the investigation was held yesterday afternoon, and heard statements from William J. Hammer and Howard Constable.

Mr. Hammer introduced the Edison lighting system throughout Europe, and had charge of Mr. Edison's exhibit at the Paris Exposition.

Mr. Constable is a consulting engineer and architect of great experience, who had much to do with the work of ventilating the St. Louis Tunnel, and who was at one time consulted with regard to ventilating the Erie's Tunnel in Jersey.

Mr. Hammer stated that he had spent an hour and a half in the tunnel near Eighty-sixth street this morning. It was quite foggy and a good day for studying the Fourth Avenue Tunnel at its worst.

While he was there, he said, fifteen or twenty trains went through the three tunnels, and kept them pretty well filled with smoke and steam.

He acknowledged that great precautions seem to be taken regarding the running of the tunnel, but declared that safety could be greatly increased by some means of artificial lighting.

INCANDESCENT LAMPS WOULD DO IT.

Too lights will not do, because the light has too much violet and blue rays, which have the most penetrating power.

Or gas light would be better, but would be unavailable because the atmosphere of the tunnel is so vitiated that there is not enough oxygen in it to sustain them.

The only light then, in his opinion, is the incandescent electric lamp, which is closely allied to daylight.

These lights can be placed, he said, so that they would never strike the eye of either the engineer or fireman, and yet light the track very effectively. He would advise that the lamps be placed near the ground, as the clouds of smoke and vapor rise and the light from the lamps reflected on them from below would increase their value as illuminating agents.

Mr. Hammer said that it would not be necessary to keep the lamps lighted all the time. They might be turned on automatically with the approach of a train.

He advised that the first thing to get rid of the smoke and steam, and he recommended that this be done by closing all apertures and forcing two or three architecturally beautiful ventilators.

Without ventilation, Mr. Hammer said,

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The tunnel can be lighted by incandescent lamps if the lamps be placed close enough together and are of sufficient candle-power.

Howard Constable, the engineer and architect, gave his opinion on the subject of ventilation.

Three things have to be considered, he said, in connection with clearing the Fourth Avenue Tunnel of foul air or smoke, steam and fog.

The smoke nuisance can be abated, but it cannot be gotten rid of entirely. It is in great part a matter of stoking, though much depends on the way in which the engine of a locomotive. Where the engine is being overworked an unusual quantity of air is forced through the fuel box and the result is a volume of smoke.

That is the reason, he said, that although the fires of all locomotives are said to be closed, so as to allow of clear passage from end to end, when the question of ventilating the side tunnels can be readily and cheaply settled.

Trains will then all be going one way through a closed tunnel, and will practically ventilate the tunnel themselves by forcing or drawing out the smoke.

As further aid, several openings may be made into the street with ornamental ventilators, and assisted by mechanical appliances there would be no difficulty in keeping the tunnel clear of smoke and steam.

Very little power will be required, as it is simply a question of moving a column of air along a level.

To show how little power is necessary, Mr. Constable cited the case of the Erie's tunnel, where an almost constant breeze kept clear the tunnel every day of the year, notwithstanding trains are sometimes run through it on a head-way of one minute.

The openings into the street from the main tunnel, Mr. Constable said, should be covered, when its ventilation will become as easy, as the ventilation of the Erie's tunnel.

EVERETT AGAINST SOFT COAL.

Everett P. Wheeler, as counsel for the East Side Association, consisting of property owners on Park Avenue, urged the Committee to report in favor of an ordinance requiring the use of anthracite coal, and not bituminous coal in locomotives run through the tunnel.

Mr. Wheeler declared that the Board of Aldermen has a right to pass such an ordinance, and he pledged his Association to see that it is enforced.

The Railroad Committee did not report to the Board of Aldermen, but will hold another meeting next Monday.

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WRECKED AT LONG BRANCH.

A Brigantine Driven Ashore at 4 O'clock This Morning.

One Seaman Drowned, but Life-Savers Rescue the Others.

SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 24.—The brigantine Jos. Bannigan, Capt. Lyons, of Caratons, Wales, from Jamaica, West India, to Havre, came ashore between 3 o'clock and 4 o'clock this morning. She has a cargo of live stock.

The vessel is now lying barge on the beach. She is not leaking and at present is intact.

The crew were all saved by life-saving crew No. 3 except the boatman, who, with the captain, jumped overboard from the vessel.

Capt. Lyons reached the shore, and when Capt. Wardell, of the life savers, rebuked him for his act, as life saving signals were shown to him, Capt. Lyons said:

"I did not know my chances from the shore. I was once wrecked before, when I summoned the crew for consultation. We then agreed to stand by our vessel, and the result was that a majority of our crew got drowned."

At this wreck only one of the crew got drowned. He was the boatman.

Major Edward Wardell, agent of the Board of Underwriters of New York, who represents them as well as the Merritt Wrecking Company, has charge of the wreck, and will very probably get the vessel afloat again.

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NOW IT IS WARDEN BROWN.

Sing Sing State Prison Has a New Executive Head.

SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.

SING SING, March 24.—There is much speculation here as to what changes will be made at the prison by the new Warden, W. L. Brown, of Newburgh, whose appointment, "vice A. A. Brush, resigned," was this morning made public.

The Democrats are naturally jubilant and the Republicans are correspondingly depressed over Warden Brown's removal, for, despite the official announcement that Warden Brown had resigned, it is understood that the resignation was at request.

Warden Brush's successor, Warden Brown, comes with a good reputation as a business man. Mr. Brown is at present postmaster at Newburgh. It is understood that he will resign the Postmastership and take possession of the Warden's office as soon as his \$50,000 bond has been approved by the State Prison Superintendent and filed in the State Comptroller's office.

Mr. Brown is a son of the late Judge John W. Brown, who for sixteen years on the Supreme Court Bench in the Second District of the State, and a brother of Judge Charles F. Brown, who was appointed to the Court of Appeals, Second Division, from the same district when his father was long occupied.

William H. Brown was born in Newburgh Oct. 2, 1841. He went to New York at the age of twenty, and for two years was employed in a large commission house.

Three years were spent in the lumber business, and he was then returned to Newburgh and engaged as a wholesale grain dealer, where he remained for several years.

President Cleveland appointed him Postmaster in 1887.

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HARRIS'S FATE UNDECIDED.

No Grand Jury Action as Yet Upon Mrs. Potts's Grave Charges.

Dr. Treverton Produces a Statement in the Alleged Handwriting of the Dead Girl.

The Grand Jury met again to-day, but took no action on the charges against young Carlisle S. Harris, alleged criminal responsibility for the death of his wife Helen Neilson Potts Harris, who died in Miss Day's school for young ladies on Feb. 1, of a heavy dose of morphine.

Mrs. Potts's evidence that the young medical student intended to kill his wife is purely of a circumstantial character, and is based almost entirely upon the suspicions of the mother. She has said that in the central room of the school, the girl's uncle, who claimed to have discovered her condition while she was visiting him in June last, and to have forced from her the confession of her relations with Harris.

He now claims to have in his possession a statement in the handwriting of his niece, in which she declares that an operation was performed upon her in May, 1890, by Dr. John S. Harris, of New York, and that subsequently in June, 1890, two other operations were performed by Harris at Asbury Park, N. J., for the same cause.

It was said at the District Attorney's office that Dr. Treverton had been summoned and was hourly expected. He will probably be accompanied by Dr. D. H. Hand, also of Asbury Park, who assisted Dr. Treverton in the operation, and who corroborated the latter's statements in regard to the evidence which was described of previous operations upon the patient.

There is apparently some doubt as to the jurisdiction of the New York authorities in the matter of Harris, who is now in the hands of the New Jersey authorities, who claim that it is alleged that the acts were committed in New Jersey.

However, District Attorney Nicolli says that he has investigated this question and has given inquiries to understand that the difficulty is not a serious one. He says that he will refer the matter to the Grand Jury until he has made a complete and searching examination into all the details of the case.

On the other hand, Harris and his counsel continue to assert energetically that the charges are unfounded, and that they will not refer the matter to the Grand Jury until they have made a complete and searching examination into all the details of the case.

Inspector Byrnes is said to be looking for a man who has written a letter to his wife threatening to kill him on sight. The letter was written in New York, and he has employed men to follow him, and adds:

"An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth and a life for a life."

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MILLER IN COURT.

The Alleged Firebug's Hearing Postponed Till Monday Next.

He Writes to His Sweetheart to Help Him Prove an Alibi.

Grounds Which Lead His Friends to Believe Him Inmate.

Hugh C. Miller, who confesses to having set at least one of the tenement fires that have recently occupied the attention of friends, was arraigned before Justice Walsh this morning in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, to answer the charge of arson.

Miller is twenty-two years old, of light complexion, medium height, slim build, and dresses neatly. His face wore a hunted look this morning, and he stood before the bar with his eyes on the floor.

His counsel, ex-Judge Troy, asked to have the case adjourned in order to give him an opportunity to consult his client.

Judge Walsh then set the case down for next Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Miller crossed the court-room and took a seat beside his lawyer and entered into an earnest conversation. He was very nervous and sent a court officer out to buy him a couple of packages of cigarettes.

Cigarettes and quinine, together with worry over his mother's illness, he says, turned his brain and led him to set fire to the house 130 Bridge street.

After the consultation with his lawyer was concluded, Miller was taken back to Raymond Street Jail, where he will remain until the adjournment of the court, when he will be released on bail, which Justice Walsh has so far declined to consent to.

While Miller is under arrest, the police and fire marshals are working hard on the case, and the other important evidence they have discovered, to divide what they have learned.

Miller's story that he attempted to fire the building on High street was his first attempt to be believed by the authorities. They are convinced that he has a hand in other fires, but refused to tell what evidence they have to support their theory.

EVIDENCE AS TO THE SANDS STREET FIRE.

A prominent police official said to an EVENING WORLD reporter this morning that he had evidence to show that Miller was in the barbershop at Sands street, when the fire was discovered there, which resulted in the death of six people.

This officer also claimed that Miller admitted having been in the shop, and said that he went to the barbershop between 5 and 6 o'clock, and had found a witness who says that Miller purchased a third bottle of kerosene Saturday night.

The oil was bought by a boy in a grocery store on Prospect street near Charles street. What became of the bottle, the police have not yet been able to learn.

According to Miller's statement he broke one bottle of oil on the sidewalk and used the other at 130 Bridge street.

It is also claimed that Miller was present at the Brooklyn Institute fire last winter. The police officer who was in the building at the time, he says, was a member of the church for several years, and also took an active part in matters pertaining to the Sunday school, of which he is also a member.

Several people who are connected with the church, who were seen by an EVENING WORLD reporter, declaring that they were fully convinced that the young man is insane.

Miller also had a good reputation among the members of the Citizens' Debating Society, of which he is President and one of its most active workers.

THIRD TO SUCCEED A WARNING NOISE.

After the fire was taken to Raymond Street Jail yesterday afternoon, he attempted to smuggle a note outside. It was given to a visitor who turned it over to Warden Doyle. The note was addressed to Miss Jessie North, 235 Pearl street.

Upon receiving the letter, Warden Doyle decided that it must not go outside the jail.

Miller began by telling Jessie to have no fear, as he (Miller) was guilty of a good lawyer who would see him through.

"If you ever pray in your life, pray for me now," wrote Miller; and in conclusion he said:

"If anyone should question you, swear that you were with me in the Arcade last Saturday night a week ago, between the hours of 7:30 and 10:30 o'clock."

"You remember that you were there?"

ONE ALIBI ESTABLISHED.

Miss Jessie North, of 235 Pearl street, Brooklyn, is a teacher in Public School No. 1, at the corner of Concord and Adams streets, and has been a very close friend of Miller. He wrote to her yesterday, telling her of his trial, and she was not at her place in school this morning.

An EVENING WORLD reporter called at her house and learned that the young woman was ill with nervous prostration and was not in a condition to be interviewed.

"The fact has been a severe blow to my daughter," said Mrs. North, "and she is all broken up on account of it. She received two messages from Miller yesterday, telling her of the affair. The first note he got she thought was a joke, but on receipt of the second one she was broken down."

"It is true that Miller and Miss North were together on Saturday night a week ago," asked the reporter.

"Yes," Mr. Miller called here at 7:30 o'clock and they went out together. They visited the Arcade and other stores and returned home at 10:30 o'clock. They were together all evening and Miller did not leave here until after 11 o'clock. He could not have had anything to do with the fire on that night."

The police think the evidence is very strong against Miller. The arrest of the young man was found in the keyhole of the fire-box at Prospect and Bridge streets, five exactly the

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HE IS A HUMAN BALLOON.

Paul Shonebein's Singular Case at Gouverneur Hospital.

Queer Result of a Broken Rib Penetrating His Lungs.

Paul Shonebein, a machinist, looks like a 300-pound fat man as he lies unconscious in a bed at Gouverneur Hospital.

He is really weighs only 100 pounds, but the poor fellow's skin is puffed out like a bladder from a gas foot with air rushing from him, and there is a cushion of air under the skin from one-half an inch to two inches thick.

This startling state of affairs is the result of an accident that happened to Shonebein yesterday afternoon. He was at work on his lathe in a turning mill at Tenth street and Avenue D, when the rapidly revolving machinery struck him in the side, knocking him across the room and flooring him.

He was taken unconscious to the hospital, where it was found that nearly every rib on the left side had been broken by the blow, and the broken ends of some of the ribs had been forced into his lungs, puncturing the lung walls.

Then the puffing out began, much of the air breathed into the lungs escaping through the punctures opening into the cellular glands under the skin.

Shonebein was a tall, unusually thin man when he entered the hospital, but when his two daughters called late evening he had puffed out so monstrously that he was unrecognizable.

The young women were led into the ward and up to their father's bedside.

"Why, this is not our papa!" exclaimed one of them, turning and scanning the patient in the other bed.

"Our papa was a tall, spare man. This is not at all like him," the others joined in, and Dr. Johnson had much difficulty in convincing them that the balloon man on the bed was really their father.

The puffing out of Shonebein's skin went on all night long, and when an EVENING WORLD reporter called this morning there was little resemblance of a man in him.

"It is a singular case, indeed," said Dr. Johnson, "and it is a very rare one. It is a peculiar phenomenon of hospital practice that in the third of this sort of cases within three days the patient dies."

The first was that of Cornelius Longhish, six weeks ago, who was in the hospital from printing-press works. March 3 with his lungs punctured in this way. He fully recovered.

Shonebein is fifty-five years old, and has been a machinist for many years, and he is the most complete case ever known. The air from his lungs is passed by his trachea, and even his fingers are thickly cushioned with air under the skin.

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INQUEST NO. 2 ON WRIGHT.

Coroner Levy to Continue His Investigation This Afternoon.

Facts That Strengthen the Theory of the Double Suicide.

Coroner Levy will continue late this afternoon the second inquest in the case of the Astor House suicide, made necessary, according to law, on account of the recent identification of the body of "Fred Evans" as that of William Wright, brother-in-law of Carl E. Ruttinger, who was found bound, gagged and dead of Typhoid fever on March 4.

Just why Fernie H. Sumner, the professional identifier, and his friend, Mrs. Gertrude Norman, should be brought into the case, is not made clear.

Mr. Sumner cannot tell anything the public does not already know, and his examination is only a repetition of the facts at the former inquest.

Mr. Nen, with whom Wright boarded; Mr. Hamilton, at whose hotel he stopped on his arrival in this country; Mr. Hamilton's clerk, and a dozen others, have furnished the pictures of the suicide as that of Wright.

Some incredulous people who could not be convinced that a man is dead unless they saw him kill himself, have gone off on a wild goose chase in New Hampshire, where they say, a man resembling Wright, and who talked heartily of the double suicide, which occurred over a year ago, was seen after the Ruttinger tragedy here. It now strikes the simple villagers that the man acted suspiciously, and they have succeeded in bringing their "clue" to official notice.

Behind the fact that the Rochester suspect is an Englishman, who gave his name as James Gail Hamilton Allen; that he read the New York papers closely after the finding of Ruttinger's body and tied a little boy's arms the same way as Ruttinger's were tied, the Rochester Village has nothing to sustain their clue.

District Attorney Fitzgerald and Coroner Hervey, of Richmond County, the Staten Island and New York police and all parties in this city who have come officially to the case are now in the city, and are waiting for the inquest in the Astor House after having aided his friend Ruttinger to throw over his own suicide the probability of murder, the motives of the pair being really known only to themselves.

According to a cable despatch the *Frankfurter Zeitung* publishes this morning, an interview with a friend of Ruttinger, who also knew Wright:

"It is my opinion, and that of others who knew both men, that Wright is innocent of Ruttinger's murder. Wright was weak, feeble and incapable of murder, while Ruttinger was the personification of caution and sobriety."

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WILD-CAT LOANS.

Washington Bank Directors Roundly Accuse President Evan G. Sherman.

Bank Examiner Hepburn Takes Charge of the Broken Institution.

Its Capital Found to Be Impaired More Than \$100,000.

Director Tilghman's Investigation Shows a Bad State of Affairs.

Further developments to-day regarding the failure of the Washington National Bank at No. 1 Broadway, the story of which was told exclusively in yesterday's EVENING WORLD. Sporting Extra show that the capital was impaired and the institution ruined by businesslike methods if not by illegal acts.

President Evan G. Sherman is roundly accused by the directors, who are all in attendance at what they call his wildest system of financial operations. They say that it seems incredible that he was able to continue his operations for so long a time without arousing suspicion or being detected.

This morning Bank Examiner Hepburn took possession of the bank and began a careful examination of its books and securities.

The comparatively small number of depositors who called at the bank seemed to indicate that they placed confidence in the assurances of the directors that they would all be paid in full, and that they were prepared to accept the situation without making a fuss about it.

Most of them are business men, brokers and lawyers, whose offices are in the immediate neighborhood of the bank.

Those who called on the bank were confronted with the following notice, which was posted on the glass door of the entrance of the bank:

"At the request of the Directors I have taken possession of this bank in the name of the Comptroller of Currency, Hon. Edward H. Lacey, under whose direction its affairs will be liquidated."

A. R. HERRICK.

"March 24, 1891. National Bank Examiner, Director Sidel Tilghman, who was given authority to act for the board last week when the shaky condition of the bank was first discovered, yesterday, was at the bank all this morning assisting the Examiner in his work."

CAPITAL IMPAIRED OVER \$100,000.

He has already given to the public a general statement of the causes which led to the closing of the bank's doors, and the immediate cause being the refusal, yesterday, of the Gallatin National Bank to clear for the Washington National Bank.

The discovery of some slight irregularities about exchange led Mr. Tilghman to make a general investigation of the accounts of the bank. This resulted in the first discovery that capital had been impaired apparently to the extent of about \$50,000.

Subsequent investigation disclosed a much more serious state of affairs, and yesterday additional liabilities were discovered which had been concealed, and which brought the deficit up to considerably more than \$100,000. It was decided to suspend business at once.

DIRECTOR TILGHMAN'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Tilghman gave a detailed account of his own investigation into the bank's affairs to an EVENING WORLD reporter this morning.

"I went into the bank," he said, "on March 12, to look over matters, for I had reason to suspect that something was wrong from certain statements that had come to my knowledge."

"I was not satisfied that the business was being conducted in a proper manner. The first thing that came to my attention was a loan of \$10,000 made by President Sherman to the Norton Lumber Construction Company on the security of its stock, which I had reason to believe was worthless."

"\$45,000 LOANED ON \$5,000."

"I next discovered that a loan of \$45,000 had been made to a certain individual, whose name I cannot now disclose, on security and collateral which I had good reason to believe was worthless. In fact, I would have hesitated to loan \$5,000 on them."

"One of the first things he did was to take the balance sheet of the bank to see who were doing business with us, and to ascertain, if possible, what undesirable accounts there might be."

"In looking over the list I came across the name of John S. Silver, of Bridgeport, who was one of the directors in the American Loan and Trust Company. His balance was only \$51.52."

"I immediately gave instructions to the paying teller not to let Mr. Silver have any money under any circumstances without my approval."

"YOU OBLIGE TO SAVE \$11,000."

"You are too late," replied the paying teller, "for I have just given him a certified check for \$11,000 against a deposit of an unsecured check for the same amount on another City Bank."

"I was dumfounded, and asked the paying teller on whose authority he had given the certified check. He replied that it had been given by order of President Sherman."

THIS ISN'T BANKING.

"I went right in to see the President and told him that this was bad banking and not right, and said it must not be repeated. He said that he would be more careful in the future."

"The next day the Silver check was fortunately paid through the Clearing-House, but when I called at the bank the same day I was answered when the paying teller told me that he had just certified another check for Mr. Silver for \$5,000."

"Several of his own unsecured checks on another bank for the same amount in the aggregate had been reported against him by silver."